

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

FOR THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE ALLIANCE YEAR BOOK,

1886

Being the Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

TORONTO:

CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., 8 KING STREET EAST.

1886.

THE
TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA.
THE COMPANY FOR
TOTAL ABSTAINERS

See Inside and Outside Back Cover.

Guaranteed Cash Value Tables for 20 Year Instalment Bonds

*Issued by the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company
of North America.*

Age	Instal- ment										
20	\$42.00	26	\$42.44	31	\$43.45	36	\$44.93	41	\$46.82	46	\$50.00
21	42.05	27	42.60	32	43.70	37	45.25	42	47.30	47	50.90
22	42.10	28	42.80	33	43.98	38	45.62	43	47.87	48	51.80
23	42.16	29	43.01	34	44.27	39	46.00	44	48.52	49	52.72
24	42.23	30	43.23	35	44.57	40	46.40	45	49.22	50	53.82
25	42.32										
Years		Years		Years		Years		Years		Years	
3	\$ 82.34	3	\$ 82.14	?	\$ 81.08	3	\$ 81.35	3	\$ 80.75	3	\$ 78.89
4	118.10	4	117.80	4	117.60	4	117.31	4	116.87	4	114.96
5	160.49	5	160.09	5	159.57	5	159.03	5	158.61	5	156.67
6	199.58	6	199.06	6	198.54	6	197.92	6	197.10	6	195.00
7	240.45	7	239.82	7	239.42	7	238.35	7	237.28	7	231.89
8	283.21	8	282.48	8	282.19	8	281.30	8	280.00	8	277.11
9	327.97	9	327.13	9	326.89	9	326.80	9	324.82	9	321.50
10	374.82	10	373.89	10	373.62	10	373.78	10	370.90	10	366.88
11	423.88	11	423.89	11	422.54	11	422.27	11	419.36	11	414.86
12	475.28	12	474.24	12	473.05	12	473.08	12	469.51	12	463.93
13	529.15	13	528.09	13	526.39	13	525.14	13	520.96	13	511.55
14	585.64	14	584.59	14	582.14	14	581.00	14	576.36	14	569.02
15	644.90	15	643.72	15	641.42	15	639.00	15	634.33	15	627.67
16	707.09	16	705.92	16	703.72	16	701.13	16	696.33	16	688.47
17	772.40	17	771.27	17	768.92	17	766.23	17	761.50	17	755.00
18	841.00	18	840.02	18	838.40	18	834.82	18	830.86	18	824.55
19	913.11	19	912.13	19	911.38	19	909.13	19	906.67	19	902.71
20	1000.00	20	1000.00	20	1000.00	20	1000.00	20	1000.00	20	1000.00

These values will be paid at the end of any year after the second, in accordance with the Bond contract, AND SURPLUS IN ADDITION at the end of the term; such surplus must be correspondingly LARGER to those in the "Temperance" Section than in the "General."

HEAD OFFICE.—MANNING ARCADE.—TORONTO.

HENRY O'HARA,

Managing Director.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
—OF—
THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

Held in Ottawa, March 4th and 5th, 1886.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance met in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Thursday, March 4th, at ten o'clock, a.m.

The President, Hon. Senator Vidal, called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Geo. Jamieson.

On motion of the Rev. J. Wood, seconded by C. Burpee, M.P., the Rev. A. P. McDiarmid was appointed Recording Secretary.

A brief address was delivered by the President.

On motion, the minutes of last year's meeting were taken as read and adopted.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary, and on motion of J. J. McLaren, Q.C., was received and laid on the table.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance, in presenting their Annual Report to the Council, feel that we may well come together, in annual session, in the spirit of mutual felicitation and thankfulness to Almighty God for the large measure of success He has given us in our work, and the rapid growth of the temperance sentiment throughout the country, as seen in the number of Scott Act victories achieved during the year. When last we met we were rejoicing over the then recently achieved victory in the metropolitan County of Carleton, which, by the handsome majority of 693, had expressed its determination to stamp out the liquor traffic within its bounds. Since that date the Act has been submitted to popular vote in 23 counties and cities, in 16 of which it has been adopted, generally by overwhelming majorities, the total plurality amounting to 17,151 votes; while in the other contests the verdict has been for drink and its bitter fruits, by a total majority of 3,019. The registered majority in favor of the Act in the Dominion of Canada is now over 50,000, the proportions of the votes cast being, as nearly as possible, 60 per cent. for and 40 per cent. against it. The defeats have been met with chiefly in those counties of eastern Ontario and Quebec in which the French-Canadian element has preponderated. We have great hope, however, that the attitude of the Archbishop of Quebec, and of many of his clergy, on the question of local prohibition, will shortly lead to very different results. It is extremely satisfactory and significant to note the fact that in no single instance in which the Scott Act has been adopted has it ever been repealed by the people, although the difficulties thrown in the way of its enforcement might well have so discouraged its supporters as to lead to its rejection on a second polling. The all but unanimous testimony from Scott Act counties is, that wherever there is a fair attempt to apply the provisions of the law, treating, rowdyism, and drunkenness are greatly diminished. The honesty of the testimony to the contrary

may be judged from the fact that it is declared to be a failure almost exclusively by those who wish it to be so, and are doing their best to make it so!

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of the Privy Council in England, in regard to the validity of the Dominion License Act of 1883, commonly known as the McCarthy Act, have now cleared the way for further and more vigorous effort in the direction of prohibition. The policy of our enemies, in the absence of anything in the way of argument, has been to throw doubt upon the constitutionality of the temperance legislation of the country, for which purpose they are continually contriving to raise new issues for our courts of law. The passage of the McCarthy Act had the effect of unsettling the public mind upon the question of the validity of the Ontario License Law, and, although without any good reason, of the Scott Act itself as to its procedure clauses; and, of course, until these constitutional questions had been definitely and finally pronounced upon, there were many timid and lukewarm souls who were ready to object to any further effort to carry, or to enforce the law. That obstacle seems at last to be fairly out of the way, though how far ingenuity may go in the way of raising fresh legal difficulties it is hard to say. Beaten at the law courts and at the polling-booth—"horse, foot and artillery"—we may look for a renewal of the attack upon the Scott Act itself in the Senate, and perhaps in the House of Commons. The exact provisions of the Scott Act as to procedure against its violators become so mystified by the recent attempts to amend it, or mar it, that it would be well for the Committee on Legislation about to be appointed to set forth the actual state of the law at the present time, for the information of friends and foes alike. Whether it would be wise to ask from the present Parliament any needed changes in the Act to make it more efficient, and more easily enforceable, is a question which must be referred to this Council to decide.

Among the encouraging signs of the times may be noted the action of the Ontario Government in announcing their intention to appoint commissioners and inspectors for Scott Act counties within their own Province. The appointment of police magistrates we trust will soon follow, for although it is clearly the duty of the Dominion Government to furnish the means of enforcing its own legislation, the interest of the people of Ontario in the carrying out of the law is too great to permit them long to look on quietly upon its systematic violation. The election of the temperance candidate to the chief magistracy of the city of Toronto, by an enormous majority, and that in the face of the combined opposition of the "Liberal Temperance Union" and the Licensed Victuallers' Association, is another sign—a handwriting on the wall—the meaning of which even the stupidest of our opponents ought to be able to make out. The illustrious and learned ex-Professor of Modern History, who led the allied forces of evil, has read history to little purpose if he has not learnt from it that the liquor traffic is the source and measure of a nation's drunkenness, and that the people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that neither "high license" nor rigorous inspection can regulate it, but that prohibition alone can save us from its desolating ravages. It is also significant that it is coming to be understood that, while no special certificate of good moral character is necessary for a man to begin business as a banker, or a merchant, or a druggist, or a physician, he who aspires to be a tavern-keeper must unite in himself all the social virtues—must, in fact, be one of "the excellent of the earth." The reason is not far to seek. The R. C. Bishop of Montreal, in a circular recently addressed to his clergy on this very point, says the tavern-keeper "must be a Christian, with enough conscience and energy to do his duty. He must himself be temperate, for were it otherwise, he would easily allow abuses in his house. He must have furnished proofs of honesty, so as to ensure the fact that he will not tolerate forbidden games or any thing against morals. He will have to prove by his past good behavior that he is determined not to sell on Sundays or on feast days, and he must be believed conscientious enough to fulfil his duty, not only through fear that the fine imposed by law will reach him, but through respect for the days consecrated to the Lord."

"These are the principal qualities of which he who applies for a hotel license should give proof.

"But, besides, in order that the electors and councillors may conscientiously give their votes or their signatures, such inn should be known as useful for the parish, and it is necessary that people should be convinced that the number of them is not too great in the district."

It is gratifying to know that the representations which have been made to the Government in regard to the abuse of the power of granting "permits" for the importing of intoxicating liquors into the Northwest Territory, where the traffic is prohibited, are at last receiving attention, and that new orders-in-council have

been, or are shortly to be issued, which will doubtless put a stop, to some extent, to the evil complained of. The matter will yet bear watching, however, and the committee earnestly recommend it to the attention of the Manitoba Branch.

The new departure of last year, in the appointment of a resident Parliamentary Agent and Corresponding Secretary, through whom the various Branches and Scott Act Committees can communicate with the Government, or any of the Departments, has been found to have many advantages, and much expense which would otherwise have been incurred in the sending of delegations to Ottawa to present, or to look after petitions for the submission of the Act, has thus been saved. Most of the petitions which have been before the Government during the year have either been presented by the agent of the Alliance, or have, in some way or other, required his assistance or attention, besides a number of other matters involving complaint or investigation. The agent records with pleasure the fact of his having been invariably treated with the utmost respect and consideration by the officials and the members of the Government with whom he has had to deal in these cases, and would specially refer to the courtesy of Mr. Powell, the Under-Secretary of State, who has laid him under great obligations in this respect.

In concluding their report, your committee feel that they must call your serious attention to the fact that, up to the present date, the assessments of the several Provincial Branches agreed to last year, and amounting in all to \$472.50, remain partially unpaid; Ontario has paid \$50 on account, New Brunswick has paid \$25 on account, Quebec—all honor to her—has paid in full, and none of the other Branches have paid anything. This, taken in connection with the fact that none of the Branches contributed anything to the funds of the Alliance during the previous year—*i.e.*, from February, 1884, to February, 1885—and that the Alliance last year reported debts amounting to over \$300, which have since been increased by the current year's expenditure, certainly affords ground for serious reflection. Is the work of the Alliance to stop? Shall it go into insolvency? "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph." The work of this Alliance, your committee need not remind you, is far from being done. It never will be done till the flag of Prohibition waves over every province of this fair and vigorous young Dominion. "Let it never be said that it fizzled out for want of a paltry sum, which there are scores of temperance men in every province of the Dominion well able to pay annually out of their own pockets and never know the loss of it!"

Respectfully submitted.

The following persons were appointed by the President a Business Committee:—J. R. Dougall, S. A. Fisher, M.P., F. S. Spence, D. H. Allison, M.P., and Rev. W. Scott.

On motion, the name of J. J. McLaren, Q.C., was added to the Committee, and Rev. J. Wood was considered a member *ex officio*.

Rev. D. V. Lucas presented the following

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC BRANCH.

In this Province the work has been advanced, though by no means commensurate with our wishes. Still we are encouraged.

The Scott Act has been carried in three counties with an aggregate majority of 2,133, and lost in two counties with a total majority against us in the two counties of only 90. The majorities against us in the two counties of Missisquoi and Argenteuil are so small, viz., 35 and 65, that the friends of prohibition are encouraged to try again at the earliest opportunity, with a strong hope of carrying the measure by large majorities. We have no hope, however, of making any very great advance with our cause in this Province until we have raised a fund sufficient to enable us to give our French fellow-citizens information equal to that which, by means of lectures and the distribution of literature, we now give to our English speaking citizens.

To this end, we must again remind our friends of our need of funds. We have been greatly crippled in the past. We cannot push forward the work without means. Collecting books have been prepared; with these some of our lady friends,

especially, have rendered us good service, but we want a larger number of willing workers. Will not those who take an interest in our work send for these books and secure contributions for us in their several neighborhoods? Do not forget that it is the little streams multiplied that make the mighty river.

Respecting the enforcement of the Scott Act in those counties which have adopted it, there is evidence that the law is doing much good, although in some parts there has not been all the vigilance exercised which is necessary to make it a complete success. Let those who have adopted the law remember always that they are in duty bound to see that it is enforced. The law has been hindered to some slight extent by appeals from the decisions of the convicting magistrate to the district judge, which has had the effect of holding back for a time the demand of justice, but which will not, we think, after all, enable violators of the laws to go unpunished. In all these cases where convictions have been secured the evidence is perfectly clear. There is no fear, therefore, that any judge will screen persons wilfully violating a law which is as binding upon the people as any other law upon our statute book. We have been greatly assisted in our work by the ladies of the various W. C. T. unions and other temperance organizations. We rejoice to see that our sisters are very active and successful in organizing unions, and in carrying on all departments of their work. Our best wishes are with them in their noble and self-denying efforts. We would again remind our friends throughout the Province of our depository for temperance literature, kept by Mrs. Gales. There is a large and varied supply always on hand, at as low rates as such literature can be purchased elsewhere. Order a supply and see that it is well distributed. Dear friends, we have reason to be encouraged. Let us go forward; we are fighting a great battle. God will not suffer us to fail.

D. V. LUCAS.

The Committee on Business rendered the following report:—

COMMITTEES.

On Legislation.—Mr. Dougall, Mr. McLaren, and all Senators and Members of Parliament who are members of the Alliance.

On Nominations.—Rev. J. Wood, N. Shakespeare, M.P., S. A. Fisher, M.P., Thos. Robertson, M.P., M. Auger, M.P., Jos. Jamieson, M.P., J. W. Manning, C. Burpee, M.P., and J. R. Dougall.

On Credentials.—Rev. D. V. Lucas, J. K. Stewart, Rev. Geo. Jamieson, and Rev. A. P. McDiarmid.

On Resolutions.—Mr. J. W. Manning, Rev. W. Scott, A. H. Gillmor, M.P., W. McCraney, M.P., and Thos. Lawless.

On Finance.—Mr. Geo. May, J. A. Kirk, M.P., J. M. M. Duff, G. G. King, M.P., J. Scriven, M.P., F. S. Spence, and Rev. J. Wood.

On State of the Work.—Rev. S. D. Chown, J. W. Manning, D. V. Lucas, Dr. Fergusson, M.P., A. C. McDonald, M.P., S. A. Abbott, Jas. Dobson, N. Shakespeare, M.P., and C. C. Colby, M.P.

HOURS OF SESSION.

From 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. The Relation of the Branches to the Dominion Alliance.—To be introduced at 2 p.m. by Mr. J. R. Dougall.

2. Electoral Action.—To be introduced at 10 a.m. Friday by Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C.

3. The Beer and Light Wine Heresy.—To be introduced by Mr. Manning at 11.30 a.m. Friday.

The above report was on motion received and adopted.

The Report of the Ontario Branch was read by the Secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO BRANCH.

We take pleasure in laying before you at the present meeting the report of a year of unusual progress and success. Following up the results of last session, the Executive Committee urged upon the friends in different parts of the Province the

desirability of actively pushing forward campaign work. A prompt response was made by the different counties, and nineteen pollings have taken place in Ontario alone since the last annual meeting of this Branch of the Alliance. Altogether, during the year 1885, there took place in this Province twenty-two contests, and in seventeen of these we had the pleasure of recording majorities in favor of the Scott Act. The following is a full detail of the result of the voting in these different counties:—

COUNTIES.	Total vote for the Act	Total vote ag't Act	Maj for	Maj agt	DATE.
Kent, Ont.....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Guelph, Ont.....	694	526	168		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont.....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumberl'd, Ont..	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Elgin, Ont.....	4814	3335	1479		March 19, "
Lambton, Ont.....	4458	1546	2912		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.....	754	743	11		" 19, "
Wellington, Ont.....	4516	3086	1430	53	April 2, "
Kingston, Ont.....	786	839			May 21, "
Frontenac, Ont.	576	60	510		" 21, "
Lincoln, Ont.....	2060	1490	570		June 18, "
Perth, Ont.....	3368	3536		168	" 18, "
Middlesex, Ont.....	5745	2370	3375		" 18, "
Hastings, Ont.....	2369	2376		7	July 2, "
Haldimand, Ont.....	1755	2063		308	" 16, "
Ontario, Ont.....	3412	2061	1351		" 16, "
Victoria, Ont.....	2492	1477	1015		" 16, "
Peterborough, Ont.....	1915	1507	411		September 24, "
St. Catharines, Ont.....	478	1065		587	November 19, "
Russell and Prescott, Ont.....	1335	3131		1796	" 26, "

This gives us as an aggregate result of the whole voting:—

Votes cast in favor of the Scott Act.....	58,865
Votes cast against the Scott Act.....	42,834

Net majority in favor of prohibition..... 16,031

Much assistance was given in these campaigns by the different officers of the Alliance, as well as by Mr. W. G. Fee, who personally superintended Scott Act work in fifteen of these contests. The Scott Act came into operation on the 1st day of May last in the Counties of Oxford, Simcoe, Huron, Bruce, Dufferin, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, and Norfolk, and a good deal of attention has been paid to its enforcement, with varying results. Owing to doubts as to whether the Ontario or Dominion Government had the right to issue licenses, the Ontario Government did not appoint commissioners and inspectors in any of the Scott Act counties, and the official enforcement of the law was left entirely in the hands of the Dominion authorities. In some places the law was well carried out but in others, owing to neglect or incompetency of those charged with enforcing it, its results were not all that could be desired.

A convention of workers was held in the city of Toronto on the 14th September to discuss the whole question of enforcement. It was very largely attended, and after a great deal of earnest and thorough discussion, a line of policy was adopted, which is set out in the following resolutions of the Convention:—

"That notwithstanding the great opposition in the counties to the operation of the Act, arising chiefly from those engaged in the liquor trade, and the lack of efficient and loyal officers to enforce the law, it has resulted in almost totally destroying the treating system, in largely decreasing the volume of drinking, and also decidedly decreasing crime.

"That the counties reporting the Act as successfully observed are those in which the officers zealously perform their duties, and in which the temperance people have efficient organization.

"That the delegates who have reported unanimously recommend the appointment of police magistrates in each county.

"That this Alliance furthermore deprecates the reckless manner in which a few physicians make use of their power to grant certificates for medicinal purposes."

"That this Convention affirms the necessity of electing prohibitionists to all representative bodies—municipal, educational, and parliamentary.

"That it is desirable to form a prohibitory union in each municipality throughout the Province, the members of which shall be pledged to support for municipal and parliamentary positions, such candidates only as are known and professed prohibitionists, and who will work and vote for the enacting, sustaining and enforcing of prohibitory legislation.

"That this Convention requests the Executive of the Provincial Alliance to take such measures as are necessary for the organization of the proposed union, and to suggest to the Branches of the Dominion Alliance in the other provinces the desirability of similar action."

"That this Convention express its warmest approval of the action of those members of the Dominion Senate who labored during the last session to strengthen the Canada Temperance Act, and who opposed the introduction of the wine and beer clause, and other efforts to mutilate the Act.

"That inasmuch as a large majority of that body, including nearly all the members appointed of late years, have shown decided hostility to the Act, and to temperance and moral legislation generally, and inasmuch as there is no prospect of obtaining from Parliament, while that body is constituted as at present, such legislation as is imperatively demanded by the majority of the country, that this Convention express its conviction that the Senate should be abolished, or be reformed in such a way as to bring it into harmony with the moral sentiment of the country.

"That we recommend the election of such candidates to the House of Commons as will support such a policy."

Following up the action laid down, the Executive Committee prepared and sent to every county in the Province a form of constitution for electoral unions, together with a circular setting out the policy agreed upon by the Convention, and recommending its adoption. To this circular many encouraging replies have been received, and in some parts of the Province the policy suggested had been carried out so as to produce practical and valuable results. In this connection we desire to call special attention to the magnificent victory for the cause of temperance achieved in the city of Toronto in the election as Mayor, by an overwhelming majority, of the gentleman who presided at the Convention to which reference has been made.

Early in the year Rev. B. B. Keefer was appointed General Agent for the Alliance. He visited different parts of the Province, presenting the claims of our cause, and collecting money for our funds. His effort met with very encouraging success.

Our Seventh Annual Convention was held in the City of Toronto on the 2nd and 3rd of February, 1886. The attendance was large and the proceedings interesting. Much time was spent in discussion relating to the perfecting and improving of the Ontario License Law, a number of amendments were suggested and approved looking towards the providing of better facilities for carrying out the Scott Act, and further restricting the liquor traffic in places where the Scott Act has not yet been adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

"That this Convention strongly re-affirm the action taken by this Branch at its meeting in September last in reference to the formation of electoral unions."

"That we recommend our delegates to the Dominion Alliance to urge upon that body that an effort should be made to have a square vote taken in the House of Commons at its coming session on the question of immediate prohibition."

"That in the opinion of this Convention women should be permitted to vote at all elections provided they are possessed of the requisite qualifications as to property, etc."

"That in the matter of amendments to the Scott Act, the Executive of the Ontario Branch be requested to make suggestions to the Dominion Council of the Alliance for their action in the matter."

"Whereas we have learned from the public prints of to-day that the Ontario Brewers' Association in annual meeting assembled decided to apply to the next

session of Parliament to so amend the Scott Act as to allow the sale of ale and beer in Scott Act counties, therefore resolved, that this Dominion Alliance emphatically denounces such a proposal, which would totally destroy the usefulness of the Scott Act, and hereby calls upon all friends of temperance throughout the Dominion to resist to the utmost such retrograde legislation."

"That the Executive of the Ontario Alliance be instructed to correspond with Alliances of the other Provinces on the subject of petitions to the various legislative bodies, with a view to similar action."

"That the Secretary of the Alliance prepare a circular and send it to the various Scott Act committees in different counties where the Scott Act is to come in operation next year, asking for and offering suggestions for the purpose of harmonizing the work of temperance men and enforcing the Scott Act."

A deputation appointed to urge the views of the Convention upon the Ontario Government made the following report:—

"The reports of the Scott Act Enforcement and Legislative Committees were presented to the Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary by the Secretary of the Alliance, and addresses in support of the same were made by Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. F. Monro, Mr. W. H. Young and Mr. Robert Knox. The Attorney-General informed the deputation that license commissioners and inspectors would be appointed in Scott Act counties, and that the Government would take the other matters suggested into their consideration."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President, Hon. S. H. Blake, by acclamation; Treasurer, H. O'Hara, by acclamation; Secretary, F. S. Spence, by acclamation.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Howland, J. J. McLaren, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. John Smith, W. G. Fee, Rev. Robert Wallace, Rev. B. B. Keefer, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. McDonell, W. Munns, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Stone, Dr. McCully, Thos. Bengough, Jacob Spence, W. H. Young, Rev. E. A. Stafford, Mrs. Wardell, James Dobson, G. M. Rose, W. H. Orr, Ald. Fleming, Rev. C. R. Morrow, Mrs. Rutherford, Rev. Dr. Aylesworth, Ald. McMillan.

The Scott Act will be in operation on the 1st of May next in about three-fourths of the settled portion of the Province, and it is specially desirable that everything possible should be done by way of preparation for its thorough enforcement. The consideration of methods of doing this will be the principal work of the present Convention.

The circulation of temperance literature during the past year has been vigorously pushed, attaining such dimensions as were never before reached in the history of our Province. This work has mainly been done through the agency of the CITIZEN Publishing Co., which has sent out during the year more than 4,000,000 pages of carefully prepared temperance and prohibitory literature. THE CANADA CITIZEN has been issued regularly, and is rapidly increasing in circulation, while from every quarter come kind expressions of the good accomplished through its agency. In addition there were sent out five editions of the *Scott Act Herald*, averaging 10,000 copies each edition. Two editions were published of Hon. J. B. Finch's valuable work, entitled "The People vs. the Liquor Traffic," besides a great number of miscellaneous reports, tracts and pamphlets.

Mention has also to be made of two contributions to our temperance literature in the form of carefully prepared pamphlets, one on the subject of "The Liquor Traffic and Compensation," by Mr. William Burgess, and another entitled "The Scott Act and Prohibition the Hope of Canada," by Rev. Robert Wallace.

The arrangement for conducting the Secretary's office, that had been found so successful, was continued, the Secretary's services been given free, office being furnished by the CITIZEN Publishing Co., and the Executive paying one clerk to assist the Secretary in his office work. Through this arrangement Mr. Spence has been enabled to visit and assist in nearly all the campaigns that took place.

The present position of our cause is full of encouragement, and it is strongly hoped that during the coming year the Alliance will receive such a liberal financial support as will enable it to push still more vigorously the work it has undertaken.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

THURSDAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council was called to order at 2 o'clock.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

RELATION OF PROVINCIAL BRANCHES TO THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Mr. J. R. Dougall opened the discussion on this subject with an address of which the following is a summary:—

Mr. Dougall sketched the history of the organization, which had risen out of the embers of the Quebec Temperance League, through the devotion of the Rev. Mr. Gales, who found the need of a wider constituency than that of a practically very small province. It had at first been organized as a single national body, but it had soon been found from experience that a federal form was necessary, and the present very satisfactory organization had, by successive steps, been developed. There was an alliance, called a branch, in each province, and these independent bodies were represented for national purposes by this Council, and its permanent Executive Committee. What was needed was a closer and more frequent relationship between the Central Executive and the Branches. To this end he suggested that this Council be represented at the Provincial conventions by some member of the Executive from without the bounds of that province. He also raised the question as to the best centre for the Executive. So long as Mr. Gales lived, that centre was necessarily at Montreal; at his death it had with the very happiest results been transferred to Toronto. For very good reasons it had on the ensuing year been transferred to the legislative centre of the country. Those reasons continued, but there was a large part of the year when Ottawa was not the social and temperance centre of the country. It might, therefore, be worth considering whether a return perhaps to Toronto would not be a gain.

Mr. Dougall was followed by J. J. McLaren, Q.C., F. S. Spence, Rev. D. V. Lucas, S. A. Fisher, M.P., Rev. Geo. Jamieson, Rev. J. Wood, and Mr. Lebourveau.

On motion of Mr. J. J. McLaren, this subject was referred to the Committee on Nominations for their consideration and guidance in the nomination of officers and Executive Committee.

The Report of the Committee on Legislation was presented by Mr. J. R. Dougall. As slightly amended it was adopted, and is as follows:—

1. That a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Vidal, McLaren, Jamieson, and Fisher has been appointed to draw up amendments which are desirable for the efficient working of the Canada Temperance Act.

2. That our friends in Parliament be requested to take such steps during the present session as to them may seem best, in order that the position of members may be placed on record on the question of immediate total prohibition.

On motion of Mr. Spence, it was resolved that the Committee on Legislation be requested to report on the advisability or otherwise of petitioning Parliament in reference to possible or expected legislation.

On motion of J. J. McLaren, the report of the Executive Committee and the reports of the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Branches were referred to the Business Committee, to be by them referred to other committees if necessary.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was on motion referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Rev. Mr. Robson, President of the British Columbia Branch, was read, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH.

The following letter has been received by the Corresponding Secretary:—

Nanaimo, B.C., 17th Feb., 1886.

DEAR SIR,—A letter from you to Mr. J. B. Kennedy, of New Westminster, has been handed to me. It is dated December 21st, 1885.

In reply to its contents, I would say that the British Columbia Branch of the Dominion Alliance, which was organized in 1881 (I think), did not have a long or successful career. It has, in fact, been dead for several years past.

On the 15th and 16th of December last there was a temperance convention held in Victoria, at which it was decided to re-organize the Branch Alliance, which was partly done by the appointment of a provisional Executive Council. Of this Council I had the honor of being elected President, and the Rev. Donald Fraser was elected Secretary. An account of the Convention and the resolutions passed thereat is to be found in *THE CANADA CITIZEN* of January 8th. From that account it will be seen that we deplore the "bad pre-eminence" which our Province has attained in the use of intoxicating liquor, and call upon our fellow-citizens to discontinue, by example and precept, the drinking usages of the day; that we are going to secure, as far as possible, the return to our Provincial Parliament at the forthcoming election of such men as will pledge themselves to vote for the thorough revision of our license law in the interest of temperance; that we are going to petition the Dominion Parliament to make the Scott Act available in British Columbia; that we have appointed a committee to confer with the Government with a view to securing temperance instruction in the public schools of the Province.

As to the sending of delegates to the Dominion Council meeting in Ottawa and payment of the \$30, I can say nothing, as nothing was said at the Convention. We are to meet again in May to perfect our organization by adopting a constitution, etc., when the matter of finance will be dealt with. At present we have neither membership nor funds.

Should you wish information respecting our Province and the interests of the temperance cause, Noah Shakespeare, M.P., will no doubt be glad to afford you anything in that line.

Yours very truly,

E. ROBSON.

The meeting then adjourned.

FRIDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Council was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

It was moved by Mr. Spence and seconded by Mr. Dougall:

"That the officers of this Council be authorized to issue credentials for any person or persons whom they shall select as representatives to the Temperance Conference to be held in London, Eng., during the approaching Colonial Exhibition." Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dougall, the order of the day was postponed, and the Council was resolved into a Committee of the Whole to discuss the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. McLaren then presented the following

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Your committee beg leave to report that they recommend the re-introduction

this year of the amendments to the Canada Temperance Act amendments in the bill of last session.

That as the Government intend to introduce legislation this year amending the Canada Temperance Act as to its enforcement clauses, that our suggested amendments be pressed upon the Minister of Justice, in order that they may be embodied in his bill.

Your committee recommend the following amendments:—

1. As to registry offices where there are more than one.
2. To make the Act applicable to British Columbia, Manitoba, and the unorganized districts of Ontario.
3. Verbal amendments to sections 100, 107, 108 and 119.
4. Application of penalties so that the prosecutor may get one half of the fines and the other half to go to municipality, to form a fund for enforcement of the law.
5. To annex the forms in Mr. Jamieson's bill of last session.
6. A penalty on medical men issuing fraudulent or colorable certificates.
7. A abolish the minimum of a pint in a medical certificate.

The discussion was carried on by Rev. D. V. Lucas, Mr. Fisher, Mr. McCraney, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Burpee, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. Everett.

It was moved by Mr. Robertson, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Manning:

“That the whole matter be referred to the Permanent Legislative Committee for the action they deem best.” Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Jamieson and seconded by Mr. Spence:

“That Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., be requested to prepare and publish at the expense of the Alliance a set of forms for the guidance of justices under the Scott Act, together with a summary of legal decisions by police magistrates, and the courts of law on cases arising under the Act.” Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Fisher and seconded by Mr. Jamieson:

“That it being the intention of the Hon. G. W. Ross, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Dominion Alliance, to visit Great Britain during the present year, we cordially recommend the hon. gentleman to the sympathy and attention of the United Kingdom Alliance, as being an earnest and efficient worker in our common cause, and fully entitled by distinguished service to any attention they may pay him, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance.” Carried.

ELECTORAL ACTION.

The discussion of this question was opened by Mr. J. J. MacLaren. After this subject was discussed at some length, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Spence, seconded by Rev. S. D. Chown:

“That the Council cordially endorses and strongly recommends to its branches in the different provinces the Electoral Action policy adopted at the Toronto Convention of last September, and formulated in the following resolutions:—

“1. That this Convention affirms the necessity of electing prohibitionists to all representative bodies—municipal, educational, and parliamentary.

“2. That it is desirable to form a prohibitory union in each municipality throughout the Province, the members of which shall be pledged to support, for municipal and parliamentary positions, such candidates only as are known and professed prohibitionists, and who will work and vote for the enacting, sustaining and enforcing of prohibitory legislation.”

The meeting then adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed.

The Rev. S. D. Chown rendered the following report of the Committee on the State of the Work, which was received and adopted:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE WORK.

Your committee is gratified to be able to present a very hopeful report to the Alliance this year.

In the Province of Ontario during the year 1885, twenty-two contests took place, in seventeen of which the Scott Act was successful.

The net majority polled in favor of prohibition was 16,031. On the first of May next the Scott Act will be in operation in three-fourths of the settled portion of the Province.

Owing to the uncertainty in reference to jurisdiction and legislation with respect to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the Act has not been so well enforced in some localities as we would desire. The friends of the Act, however, have been inspired with fresh determination, and much better results are anticipated now that the question of jurisdiction has been finally settled and the Provincial Government has promised officers to aid in its enforcement.

In the Province of Quebec the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been carried in three counties, with an aggregate majority of 2,133, and lost in two, with a total majority of 90. The majorities against the measure have been so small that its friends confidently expect to carry it with large majorities in the near future. It is felt, in order that the whole Dominion may as far as possible be simultaneously prepared for prohibition, that special attention should be paid to the Province of Quebec by the circulation of a greater variety and abundance of temperance literature in the French language and the employment of advocates qualified to address the French-speaking citizens of that Province in their accustomed tongue.

Your committee is happy to believe that when similar means are used for the development of public sentiment in Quebec as have been used in Ontario, like results will follow.

During the year just closed a Branch of this Alliance has been re-organized in the Province of British Columbia, with a determination to secure the election of members of the Provincial Parliament pledged to secure if possible more stringent license regulations. Steps are also being taken to secure the application of the provisions of the Scott Act to that Province.

Sufficient data have not been placed in the hands of the committee to make a report from the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba.

In order to ensure success in enforcing the Scott Act, it is recommended that our friends be advised to form strong vigilance committees in every municipality who shall forward complaints and evidence to a private prosecutor employed by the County Association, whose duty it shall be to see that the evidence is such as to afford reasonable certainty of securing conviction; further, that, when possible, solicitors strongly in sympathy with the Act be employed to prosecute offenders against it; also, that efforts be made to secure the appointment of police magistrates, either with or without salary.

We recommend further that public meetings be held as often as possible for the purposes of further educating public sentiment in the direction of complete prohibition, of arousing and sustaining enthusiasm, and securing funds to defray the expense of enforcement.

Your committee further strongly recommends the formation of Temperance Electoral Unions, as absolutely necessary to retain the restrictive legislation already possessed, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of provisions still more stringent.

S. D. CHOWN, Chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions reported.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Council:—

1. That this Council of the Dominion Alliance on reviewing the past year has every reason for gratitude because of the successes which have marked the operations of our friends in securing the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act. At the same time the Council urges continued and increased exertions, not only to enforce the Act where it has been adopted, but to ensure success in those counties where it is yet to be submitted.

2. That this Council acknowledges the great service rendered to the cause of prohibition by various total abstinence societies—especially the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, and sincerely wishes these and similar associations all possible success, as the adoption of total abstinence generally must needs greatly aid in the enforcement of prohibition.

3. That this Council reiterates its judgment of the great importance and value of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and again records its gratitude for the assistance given by the Union in those counties where the Canada Temperance Act has been successfully carried.

4. This Council, believing that the establishment and triumph of Christian civilization must greatly depend upon and follow the overthrow of the liquor traffic, it is again earnestly urged upon all the churches of Canada to manifest their appreciation of the work of the Alliance, so that the pulpits and platforms of all denominations may be formed in cordial harmony with the friends of prohibition.

5. That this Council express its warmest approval of the action of those members of the Dominion Senate who labored during the last session to strengthen the Canada Temperance Act, and who opposed the introduction of the wine and beer clause, and other efforts to mutilate the Act.

6. That inasmuch as a large majority of that body, including nearly all the members appointed of late years, have shown decided hostility to the Act, and to temperance and moral legislation generally, and inasmuch as there is no prospect of obtaining from Parliament, while that body is constituted as at present, such legislation as is imperatively demanded by the majority of the country, that this Council express its conviction that the Senate should be reformed in such a way as to bring it into harmony with the moral sentiment of the country, or else should be abolished.

7. That the Council of the Alliance has received with much satisfaction a communication from the Rev. E. Robson, of British Columbia, relative to the state of the prohibitory question in that Province, and to express our sympathy with the friends there, in that the Canada Temperance Act requires amendment to meet their case. In the hope that such amendment may be made, and rejoicing in the determination of the prohibitionists of British Columbia to resuscitate the Provincial Alliance, the Council sends to the prohibitionists of the Pacific Province its hearty congratulations and best wishes for their success.

And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Robson by the Corresponding Secretary.

8. That this Council desires emphatically to record its thanks to the City Council of Ottawa for the use of the City Hall, and to W. P. Lett, the City Clerk, for his kind consideration of our comfort and convenience, requesting him to convey our thanks to the Council at its next meeting.

vey our thanks to the Council at its next meeting.

9. That the Council records its sincere thanks to the several officers of this Alliance for the services rendered by them during the past year, viz:—The Hon. A. Vidal, the President, J. J. McLaren, Esq., Solicitor, George May, Esq., Treasurer, Rev. J. Wood, Corresponding Secretary, etc., and to the Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, Recording Secretary.

Mr. F. S. Spence submitted the financial report, which was amended and adopted as follows:—

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Finance Committee respectfully submit the following report:—
The Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure for the year is as follows:—

Dominion Alliance, in account with Geo. May, Treasurer:

Amount rec'd Quebec Branch..	\$112 50	Balance due Treasurer..	\$ 3 67
" " New Brunswick		Paid Sec'y 1884, postage, etc.....	10 00
Branch.....	25 00	Paid Sec'y 1885, postage, etc.....	8 30
Amount rec'd Ontario Branch..	50 00	Paid J. Dougall & Son, on account.....	69 16
" " contribution Treas- urer.....	3 67	Paid Rev. J. Wood, on account.....	60 04
		Paid CITIZEN Publishing Company.....	40 00
			\$191 17

The liabilities reported on page 21 of the year book for 1885 have been lessened by a rebate of \$30 on the CITIZEN Publishing Company's account for petitions not used and returned to the company, and increased by an old account of \$99.16 due the *Witness* Printing House, and overlooked last year by the Finance Committee.

The total work of the Council for the year was done at the following expense:—

Printing 2,000 copies year book.....	\$ 69 60
Extra work on petitions to Parliament.....	19 00
Salary of Rev. J. Wood, for valuable services as Secretary and	
Parliamentary Agent.....	150 00
Secretary's office expenses.....	8 30
 Total.....	 \$246 90

The assessment made at the last convention was only partially paid by the Branch Alliances, as shown by the Treasurer's report, and the cost of petition work and year book printing has been added to the CITIZEN Publishing Company's account, the Alliance's balance sheet now standing as follows:—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
<i>Witness</i> Printing House..... \$ 30 00	Assessments unpaid :
Rev. J. Wood, balance of sal'y. 89 96	Ontario..... \$100
CITIZEN Publishing Company.. 319 35	Nova Scotia..... 60
	New Brunswick (in part). 35
	Prince Edward Island.. 30
	Manitoba..... 30
	\$255 00
	Balance of liabilities over
	assets..... \$184 31
 \$439 31	 \$439 31

We have not placed in the above assets the unpaid assessment of \$30 upon the British Columbia Alliance, as that organization was not in operation during the year.

We recommend that the Branch Alliances be called upon to pay up the assessment arrears detailed above, and that a new assessment be made in the following terms. That is to say:—

Ontario Branch.....	\$200 00
Quebec Branch.....	150 00
New Brunswick Branch.....	75 00
Nova Scotia Branch.....	75 00
Prince Edward Island Branch.....	50 00
Manitoba Branch.....	50 00
British Columbia Branch.....	30 00
	 \$630 00

The payment in full of these arrears and assessment would realize \$885 00
Which would wipe out our present indebtedness of..... 439 31

Leaving a balance of..... \$445 69
to meet the expenses of the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. SPENCE, Chairman Finance Committee]

The Committee on Nominations reported.

The following is the list of officers elected:—

President—Hon Alexander Vidal, Senator, Sarnia, Ont.

Vice Presidents—Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., Toronto; Right Rev. Bishop Bond, Montreal; Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin, London, Ont.; Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, Lieut.-Gov., Fredericton, N.B.; Sir A. T. Galt, Montreal; Hon. James Ferrier, Senator;

Montreal; Hon. R. W. Scott, Senator, Ottawa; Hon. A. M. Girard, Senator, St. Boniface, Man.; Hon. A. R. McClellan, Senator, Hopewell, N.B.; Hon. D. Wark, Senator, Fredericton, N.B.; Hon. T. R. McInnes, Senator, New Westminster, B.C., Hon. S. Creelman, M.L.C., Halifax, N.S.; Hon. J. W. Sifton, Brandon, Man.; Hon. G. W. Ross, M.P.P., Toronto; Hon. J. C. Aikins, Lieut.-Gov., Winnipeg, Man.; Hon. A. Gayton, Argyle, N.S.; Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Quebec; A. H. Gillmor, M.P., St. George, N.B.; W. McCraney, M.P., Oakville, Ont.; J. Scriven, M.P., Hemmingford, Que.; J. Jamieson, M.P., Almonte, Ont.; C. Burpee, M.P., Sheffield, N.B.; G. G. King, M.P., Chipman, N.B.; T. Robertson, M.P., Barrington, N.S.; James Reid, M.P., Cariboo, B.C.; W. H. Allison, M.P., Newport, N.S.; David Irvine, M.P., Wicklow, N.B.; Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.; N. Shakespeare, M.P., Victoria, B.C.; S. A. Fisher, M.P., Knowlton, Que.; M. Auger, M.P., Roxton, Que.; J. A. Kirk, M.P., Glenelg, N.S.; A. W. Ross, M.P., Winnipeg, Man.; A. C. Macdonald, M.P., Montague Bridge, P.E.I.; J. R. Kinney, M.P., Yarmouth, N.S.; Dr. Ferguson, M.P., Kemptville, Ont.; J. T. Forbes, M.P., Liverpool, N.S.; Chas. A. Everett, M.P., St. John, N.B.; Judge Jones, Brantford, Ont.; Judge Macdonald, Brockville, Ont.; E. McLeod, M.P.P., St. John, N.B.; Rev. Dr. Dewart, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa; Rev. A. A. Cameron, Winnipeg, Man.; Rev. Dr. Clark, Toronto; Rev. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton, N.B.; Rev. E. Robson, New Westminster, B.C.; Rev. D. Frazer, Victoria, B.C.; Rev. J. M. Cameron, Toronto; Rev. John Shaw, Toronto; Rev. W. Scott, Ottawa; Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax, N.S.; Rev. J. L. McFarland, St. John, N.B.; Rev. N. McKay, Summerside, P.E.I.; Rev. D. L. Brethour, Brantford, Ont.; Rev. Archdeacon Lindsay, Waterloo, Que.; Rev. Dr. Potts, Montreal; Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Belleville, Ont.; T. S. Brown, Montreal; F. W. Hales, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Jos. Burrell, Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Howland, Toronto; J. R. Dougall, Montreal; J. H. Flagg, Mitchell, Ont.; J. W. Manning, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Que.; G. M. Rose, Toronto; J. T. Moore, Toronto; Andrew Cushing, St. John, N.B.; J. Parsons, Halifax, N.S.; Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, N.S.; Richard Snelling, Toronto; James Dobson, Toronto; John Macdonald, Toronto.

Chairman of Executive—J. J. McLaren.

Corresponding Secretary—F. S. Spence.

Treasurer—W. H. Orr.

Parliamentary Agent—Rev. John Wood.

Recording Secretary—Rev. A. P. McDiarmid.*

Executive Committee—W. H. Howland, Hon. S. H. Blake, John McMillan, R. Fleming, Jas. Dobson, G. M. Rose, H. O'Hara, J. W. Manning, Rev. John Pots, D.D., Rev. John Smith, Rev. Prof. W. N. Clarke, N. W. Hoyles, of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. W. Scott, Geo. May, H. Alexander, E. Storr, J. K. Stewart, of Ottawa; together with the members of the various Provincial executives.

NOTE.—For ordinary purposes it is held sufficient to notify the members resident at or near the place at which the meeting of the Executive is held.

It was resolved on the motion of the Rev. D. V. Lucas, seconded by J. R. Dougall:

"That the Dominion Alliance memorializes the Parliament of Canada, praying that nothing be done by the passing of any measure for the sale of wine and beer in Scott Act counties, or in any other way weakening our present temperance laws, and that the representatives of the several ecclesiastical bodies of Canada, who are already giving strong expressions against any such legislation, be also requested to petition or memorialize Parliament to the same effect."

On motion, all other matters requiring action were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

A. P. McDIARMID,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH.

(Received too late to be presented at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council).

Alliance work in this Province during the past year has been carried on with as much activity as could be desired, but the friends of our cause have been assiduously devoting themselves to the pushing forward of the work of the different temperance organizations, and building up a strong, healthy public sentiment which will tell powerfully in enabling us to hold what we have won and go on to further conquests.

On June 26th, 1885, the Scott Act was voted upon in the County of Guysboro', and carried by a majority of 239. This makes thirteen Scott Act counties in this Province. Active efforts looking towards the submission of the Act are being made in the Counties of Lunenburg and Halifax, and in the city of Halifax. The thirteen counties in Nova Scotia which have adopted the Scott Act contain a population of 239,000, and are represented in the Dominion House of Commons by fifteen members.

Hitherto it has been difficult to get the different counties of the Province into line with this Provincial Branch, very few having yet become affiliated with it. At the annual meeting, however, of the Branch in November last, a new constitution was adopted providing machinery for the better combining of our forces, and there are good prospects that shortly Nova Scotia counties will present a thoroughly solid, organized and united front in the prohibition fight. The meeting just mentioned was of special interest, and its results will tell on the prohibitory history of this Province.

During the year a great deal of trouble was experienced in enforcing the law, one chief cause being the numerous appeals taken against convictions secured, and the great delay in obtaining decisions thereon in the Supreme Court. Another cause was the uncertainty arising from the controversy over the constitutionality of the McCarthy Act. Both of these difficulties have been to a great extent removed, and we look for good enforcement results in the near future.

At the annual meeting a great many important questions came up for consideration. The plan of organization already referred to, submitted by the Secretary, was carefully considered and adopted, as were also the following resolutions, which clearly state the platform and principles of this Alliance, and the sentiment of our temperance workers:—

“That all temperance men in Nova Scotia make the destruction of the liquor traffic the primary question at the polls.”

“That the temperance forces be organized in every county and electoral district of the Province on the lines laid down by this Alliance.”

“That temperance men, as temperance men duly organized, attend caucuses and secure the nomination and election of such candidate for municipal, provincial, and Dominion honors, as are in thorough sympathy with prohibition, and will on all occasions use their influence in favor, and vote for prohibition.”

“That party allegiance should not prevent any temperance man from casting his vote in favor of prohibition and a prohibitionist, when the candidate of the party is not sound on the prohibition question.”

“That we continue to urge the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act upon all the counties of this Province, and to aim at the time when the temperance sentiment shall be strong enough to demand prohibition of Parliament.”

“That this Alliance, while not unmindful of the services rendered the temperance reform by the Senate of Canada in the Scott Act, cannot but deplore its action last winter in its support of the Almon amendment. The adoption of this amendment would have destroyed the work of the last half century, and rendered useless the best efforts of temperance men.”

“That the course of the Senate last winter is calculated to press on the attention of the people of Canada the non-elective and irresponsible nature of that body by which it is enabled to defy public opinion.”

“That in any temperance legislation this meeting is of opinion that recent appointments to the Senate have not been of a character calculated to raise that body in the estimation of the people of Canada, and that until such time as the Senate is reformed, none should be appointed to seats therein but persons favorable to the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. That a committee be appointed to urge these views on the Government, and to assure them that they (the Government) shall be held responsible for all future appointments.”

The officers for the current year are as follows:—

President—Rev. R. A. Temple, Halifax.

Secretary—P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 317, Halifax.

Treasurer—Wm. C. Silver, George St., Halifax.

Vice-Presidents—R. L. Black, River Philip; Rev. J. Murray, Sydney; Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth; Wm. C. Bill, Billtown; Peter A. McGregor, New Glasgow; Austin Locke, Lockeport; Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax.

Executive Committee—J. Parsons, J. T. Bulmer, H. A. Taylor, R. J. Wilson, Thos. Forham, Halifax; Rev. Geo. Christie, Bedford; Walter Mills, Granville; C. A. Black, M.D., Amherst; Bowman Corning, Yarmouth; G. E. Lockwood, Canning; I. N. Freeman, Liverpool; Norman Layton, Truro; Rev. J. D. Hart, Kings Co.; Samuel Archibald, Waterville, Pictou Co.; John A. McDonald, Sherbrooke.

Corresponding Members—D. P. Allison, Windsor; R. R. Duncan, Grand Pre; E. H. Armstrong, Annapolis; Chas. Burrill, Weymouth; Thos. B. Crosby, Yarmouth; Thos. Robertson, M.P., Barrington; S. T. R. Bill, Liverpool; Mr. McDonald, Conquerall Bank; Firman McClure, Truro; Hon. J. Hiram Black, Amherst; Robert Sutherland, River John; F. S. Cunningham, Antigonish; H. R. Cunningham, Guysborough; J. A. Campbell, Port Hawkesbury; Alex. Campbell, Broad Cove; Wm. F. McCurdy, Baddeck; D. McLennan, Sydney; E. F. Binet, Arichat.



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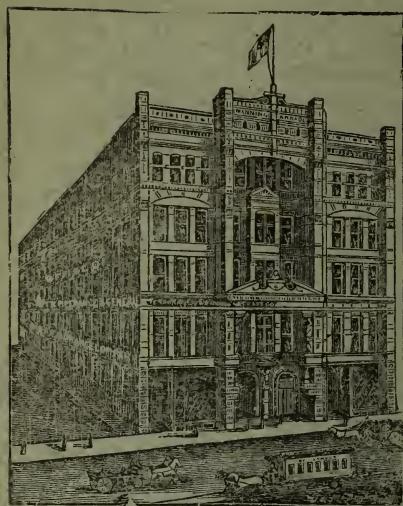
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